



## FISH AS FOOD.

A Valuable and Cheap Article of Nutrition.

The many species that men consume giving them a great variety of flavor and many degrees of nourishment. In some parts of the earth fish form the chief sustenance of the people. In the frigid zone, fish are dried, ground to powder, and converted into a substitute for bread. Even putrid fish forms the ordinary food of whole tribes of men. From the earliest period of mankind, fish has been their common nourishment.

The flesh of fish is less nutritious than meat, and differs in the amount of muscle and fatty matter they contain. In general we may say that they contain a seventy-five per cent. of water, fifteen per cent. of nitrogenous materials. The white fish, however, contains only three per cent. of fat and a large amount of plastic matter. Some are not easily digested in the human stomach. Others dissolve readily, and are easily and quickly in the circulation of the blood. It may be well for the mother to know that some fish are poisonous at certain seasons of the year, and under the influence of certain kinds of food, especially in hot and unhealthy climates. They should not forget that various articles of ordinary diet vary in their influence upon the health and comfort of different children. Some can not safely eat real, or imitation, milk nor strawberries. Shell fish (as loysters) may induce cholera; in other a special form of nettle rash may appear; and in still others, nervous maladies may result, caused by eating certain kinds of fish. Such cases are very rare, and have been ascribed to one food on which some fishes live, and to the nitrogenous matter of others.

If fish do not yield as much nourishment as meat, still those who live chiefly on this diet usually maintain a healthy state of body, and discharge well the usual duties of active life. Fish-eating children ultimately make healthy and active men and women.

We may find it convenient to form two grades of fishes, namely, those that have white flesh and those that have red. The former have a looser texture than the latter, and so are more easily digested. Among the white-fleshed fish are the perch, haddock, sole, cod, etc. Their bodies usually contain but a small amount of fat, such as usually accumulates in the codfish and its relatives, whose livers are ordinarily diseased with oil. White-fleshed fish, on an average, contain seventy-eight per cent. of plastic matter, seventy-eight per cent. of water and four per cent. of bone of fat.

The red-fleshed fishes, as the mackerel, herring, eels, salmon, etc., are distinguished by having fat mingled with the flesh, especially in the parts below the belly. So the members of this second class are richer, more nutritious, but less easy of digestion. The salmon, that prince of fishes, approaches meat in color, and yields more nourishment than any other member of the fatty tribe. The fat is mingled with the fibers of the muscles, and also exists in layers directly beneath the skin. In most fishes, the fat is found in the belly part more than in the back, so that the former are not so suitable for children and weak stomachs.

The red-fleshed fishes are more nutritious, but harder of digestion than the lean and white-fleshed ones. The latter class, cooked without much fat, are easily digested and assimilated in the weakest stomach, and are particularly suitable as food for children.

The flavor of fish depends in part upon the species to which they belong, and partly upon the food they eat and the place in which they live. Those that live in deep or quickly moving waters, with gravelly bottoms are rare for and more delicate than those that spend their days in shallow, slowly moving waters on muddy bottoms. The latter are not only less nutritious but harder to digest and have an earthy flavor. We ought to remark that the fatty class of fishes require more digestive force than the lean, and so are not proper for young children. But they may be made more digestible by adding to them when cooking a little vinegar. All fish should be barbecued and cleaned as soon as caught.—*C. B. Allen, in Western Herald.*

## NEREIS.

To What the Menacing Position of Russia in Asia is Due.

The menacing position of Russia in Central Asia toward the British possessions of that continent is due to the policy of the Western powers in preventing the natural expansion of Russia towards the South-east. To properly develop the commerce and industry of Russia it ought to be put in possession of Constantinople. That potentially great metropolis of the Eastern world is as essential to the trade of Russia as are all our sea-board cities, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco united, to the proper development of the business of our own country. Russia has been driven back upon herself and one-sixth of the human race exist in poverty because the Sultan and not the Czar holds Constantinople and the keys to the Bosphorus. The only outlet for the expanding energies of the Russian Empire is to acquire territory to the south and east, hence the conquest of Central Asia and the appearance of the menacing Muscovite armies on the borders of Afghanistan. Great Britain was one of the most important powers that prevented Russia from developing her commerce in the Mediterranean, and her reward may in time be the loss of her possessions in Southern Asia.—*General's Monthly.*

## A MAN OF HIS WORD.

How General Grant Saved the Neck of General R. E. Lee.

The war was over. General Lee and his half-starved Confederates had returned to their desolated homes on their parole of honor. The victorious Northern and Western armies, under command of Grant and Sherman, were encamped in and around Washington City. Jefferson Davis was an inmate of a casement in Fortress Monroe and Edwin M. Stanton was the power behind the throne who ran the Government while Secretary of War.

Generals Grant and Rawlins were playing a game of billiards in the National Hotel and two civilians were indulging in that pastime on an opposite table. A major in the regular army entered the spacious room in a hurry and whispered to General Grant. The latter had his cue on the table saying: "Rawlins, don't disturb the balls until I return," and hurried out. One of the civilians said to the other: "Pay for the game and hurry out. There is something up."

General Grant had reached the street, where, in front of the hotel, stood a mounted sentinel. Grant ordered the soldier to dismount and springing into saddle put spurs to the horse and rode up the avenue so fast as to attract the attention of neighbors. The first civilian questioned the soldier as to the cause of such sudden haste on the part of General Grant, but was answered with the surprise of one who knew nothing. The second civilian appeared saying: "What has become of Grant?"

On being told of the General's break-neck ride up Pennsylvania avenue it was decided to go to the War Department and learn the cause. If possible, Colonel Barrell, of the Second Regular Infantry and husband of Sue Penn, the actress, was obtaining officer in the Quartermaster's department, provided over by General Tucker, and to the Colonel one of the civilians went for information. A king him to know the reason of General Grant's hasty action and if he had seen the hero of the hour around the department, Colonel Barrell answered: "Yes," but was surprised at anybody's knowledge of the event. When told of what transpired in the billiard room of the National Hotel the Colonel said: "Well, as you are aware of the coming of General Grant I will tell you all about it, providing you promise not to repeat it."

The promise being given, Colonel Barrell said: "Secretary Stanton sent for me in reference to the execution of certain orders, and while listening to his instructions General Grant came in. The Secretary greeted the General with a pleasant 'Good morning,' which the latter returned and in continuation, said: 'Mr. Secretary, I understand that you have issued orders for the arrest of General Lee and others and desire to know if such orders have been placed in the hands of any officer for execution.'"

"I have issued writs for the arrest of all the prominent rebels, and officers will be dispatched, on the mission pretty soon," replied the Secretary.

General Grant appeared cool, though laboring under mental excitement, and quickly said:

"Mr. Secretary, when General Lee surrendered to me at Appomattox Court-House I gave him my word and honor that neither he nor any of his followers would be disturbed so long as they obeyed their parole of honor. I have learned nothing to cause me to believe that any of my late adversaries have broken their promises, and have come here to make you aware of that fact, and would also suggest that those orders be canceled."

Secretary Stanton became terribly angry at being spoken to in such a manner by his inferior officer, and said:

"General Grant, are you aware whom you are talking to? I am the Secretary of War."

Quick as a flash Grant answered back: "And I am General Grant. Issue those orders at your peril." Then turning on his heel General Grant walked out of the room as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

"It is needless to say," continued Colonel Barrell, "that neither General Lee nor any of his soldiers were arrested. I was dismissed from the presence of the Secretary with the remark that my services in connection with the arrest of the leading rebels would be dispensed with until he took time to consider, and I now wait the result of his decision."

Like some cases in law, that decision of the great War Secretary was reserved for all time, but whether the game of billiards between Generals Grant and Rawlins was ever played out to an end has never been definitely known, though it was surmised that with the aid of a consoling cigar the game was finished.—*N. Y. City Tribune.*

An exchange contains an article entitled "How to Breathe." We didn't suppose there was so much ignorance in the world. When a man doesn't know how to breathe the best health resort for him is a lot in a cemetery. He would spoil if kept many days above ground.—*San Antonio Herald.*

A book-agent went into a barber's shop and asked the proprietor if he could sell him an encyclopedia. "What is it like?" asked the barber. "It is a book that contains exhaustive information upon every subject in the world." "No," said the barber, with an injured air, "I don't need it."—*N. Y. Times.*

He Loved Her Still.—Her voice was harsh and she jawed all day. Till the man was crazy, as one may say. I saw once that night it was when, when, when. And people who couldn't sleep hearing the din knew well that the man had a cross to bear. And he was in the depths of his wife's snore: "I've loved her through good and bad. And with all her faults I love her still."—*Woman's Column.*

## Xmas and the Holidays

:O:

## THE MAIL BOOKSTORE

## POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Is to the front with the choicest lot of goods, for the holidays to be met with in the country, and at the lowest prices

:O:

## In Fancy Goods,

We have a full assortment of Photo and Autograph Albums, Purses (Ladies' and Gents.), Ladies Satchels in leather and plush, Vases, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Toilet Cases (Ladies' and Gents') Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Cuff Buttons, Rings—in gold and silver, and in fact everything that eye can wish for or thought suggest.

## TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

In this line we have everything to please the little ones. Sleighs, Whips, Tin goods in endless variety, Games, Blocks, Dolls, China Sets, Surprise Boxes, Shell Goods, China and Wooden Animals and Structures and everything else the little folks can ask for.

## In the Stationery Department,

Everything is complete. School and Office Stationery and supplies of every description: Books for presents, in cloth and morocco, Prize books for schools, Bibles and church books for every denomination. In paper covers we have everything in the favorite authors—Dickens's, Scott, Cooper, The Dutchess, Bessant, Block, Braddon, Carlyle, Bertha M. Clay, Wilkie Collins, Gabriau, E. P. Roe, Irving, Lytton, Ouida, Thackeray and others: over 1,000 different books to choose from. The greatest assortment to be found in any store in the country.

Recitations, Readings, Plays, &c.; Music Books and Musical Instruments such as Accordions, Violins, Concertinas, &c. Xmas and New Year's cards in abundance, and of every design. A large assortment of

## WALL PAPERS!

Yet to choose from. These goods will be sold wholesale and Retail and at the lowest prices to cash prices.

Remember we have nearly everything the public may ask for, so there is no chance for disappointment when you call.

Get your Xmas Goods while the assortment is complete. They will be sold now as low as any time in the season, and by calling early, you will have a better assortment to select from.





## Brandon Weekly Mail

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

As the Grits of Manitoba are basing the principal part of their stock in trade, in the approaching contest, on the contention that Manitoba is not receiving justice in the matter of subsidies and receipts, in lieu of lands, from the Dominion Government, in proportion to our payments into the Federal treasury, we have gleaned particulars, showing the exact standing of every province in the Confederacy, and we place them as below before our readers. By the word "subsidy," we mean the entire receipts of each province, of whatever nature, from the Dominion treasury. In the case of Manitoba, we include the item of \$100,000 paid in lieu of lands. As Manitoba lands have no wood, it would be manifestly unfair to allow the receipts of the other provinces from timber to enter into the comparison. As lands, however, enhance minerals, we add the sums received from minerals to those from the sale of lands, in the provinces in which minerals are found. This, however, in a comparison is somewhat unfair, as if Manitoba had the full benefit of its lands, it would receive but little from minerals, as those found in the province are but very unimportant. Nova Scotia and British Columbia are the only provinces that have any considerable revenue from minerals, and though we give them the benefit of their receipts from that source, the comparison still shows favorable treatment to Manitoba. We, of course, deduct the expenses of managing both mines and lands in every case, as Manitoba receives its \$100,000 as a compensation for lands without a cent of outlay. In the comparison of revenues arising from Customs and Inland sources, we reduce the receipts of Quebec province to \$5,000,000, though the returns show a total of \$7,539,334, or the simple reason that in Montreal there is a large importation through the wholesale houses, of goods consumed in the other provinces. As all of the provinces of confederation, however, purchase nearly equally of this excess, no injustice is done any of the other provinces, in a comparison with one another, or with Quebec, when the revenues are reduced to the amount contributed by home consumption. We advise our readers one and all to clip out the table annexed and preserve it for future use. When the Grits outwits are quoting figures to show the ill treatment of Manitoba, let the table there are the facts to set them right and to give the people correct information on the subject:

Manitoba, subsidy from Dominion Government.....	\$23,000
Manitoba, payment in lieu of land.....	100,000
Total receipts from Dom. Govt.....	\$339,000
Population, 100,000.....	
Total receipts per caput.....	\$3.39
Nova Scotia, subsidy from Dominion Government.....	\$432,016
Receipts from lands and mines \$4.....	112,020
Total receipts.....	\$544,032
Population, 100,000.....	
Total receipts per caput.....	\$5.44
Per caput of Manitoba.....	3.39
Balance in favor of Manitoba.....	\$2.05
British Columbia, subsidy from Dom. Government.....	\$207,096
Receipts from lands and mines \$4.....	110,136
Total receipts.....	\$317,232
Population of B. C. 75,000.....	
Receipts of B. C. per caput.....	\$4.23
Manitoba.....	3.39
Balance in favor of B. C.....	.84
Prince Ed. Island, subsidy from Dom. Government.....	\$173,537
Receipts from lands and mines none.....	
Total subsidy.....	\$173,537
Population of P. E. I. 10,000.....	
Receipts of P. E. I. per caput.....	\$17.35
Manitoba.....	3.39
Balance in favor of Manitoba.....	\$13.96
Ontario, subsidy from Dom. Govt.....	\$1,475,063
Receipts from lands and mines.....	63,380
Total receipts.....	\$1,538,443
Population of Ontario, 2,000,000.....	
Receipts per caput.....	\$0.77
Manitoba.....	3.39
Balance in favor of Manitoba.....	\$2.62
New Brunswick, subsidy.....	\$484,148
Receipts from lands and mines.....	10,000
Total receipts N. B.....	\$494,148
Population of N. B. 350,000.....	
Receipts per caput.....	\$1.41
Manitoba.....	3.39
Balance in favor of Manitoba.....	1.98
Quebec, subsidy.....	\$1,080,713
Receipts from lands.....	27,200
Total revenue.....	\$2,143,913
Population Quebec, 1,000,000.....	
Subsidy per caput.....	\$2.14
Manitoba.....	3.39
Balance in favor of Manitoba.....	\$1.25
Revs. pt. by Prov. Per Caput.....	\$2.20
Ontario.....	\$4,000,543
Quebec.....	5,000,000
New Brunswick.....	1,318,738
Nova Scotia.....	1,781,359
Manitoba.....	580,424
British Columbia.....	974,064
Prince Ed. Island.....	180,740
Revs. per subsidies paid per Province.....	\$1.25
Ontario.....	\$2.20
Quebec.....	2.01
New Brunswick.....	3.82
Nova Scotia.....	3.05
Manitoba.....	3.39
British Columbia.....	2.44
Prince Ed. Island.....	1.70

As the Dominion government's resources are chiefly from Customs, Inland collections and postage, and as its running expenses together with the interest on the national debt, make up chiefly by the assumption of the liabilities of the provinces at confederation and the construction of public works since that date, have to be paid out of the sources of income named above—Customs, Inland and P. O. collections—and whose total is now about \$24,000,000 a year, it is clear the subsidies to provinces must be less than their payments in customs and inland collections. It is clear the receipts of provinces in subsidies must be less than their payment in customs, etc., and these excesses are shown above. The table shows that British Columbia pays the Federal government \$8.76 per soul more than it receives. Nova Scotia \$3.05; Manitoba and New Brunswick, each \$2.44; Quebec, \$1.88; Ontario, \$1.54; Prince Edward Island, 13 cents. These figures show the older the province the more circumstances are in its favor, as it then produces the more of its requirements and imports less. Instead of \$2.44 the figures stood about \$15 in 1862, when Manitoba was raising nothing and importing everything, but we venture the opinion that in five years hence they will be reduced as low as those of either Ontario or Quebec. To get at the situation of affairs to the cent, it would be necessary to take in the expenses of the postal service as well as the receipts from the sale of stamps in every province, but as Manitoba has much more mail service for its revenues than either Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island or Ontario, a comparison with these provinces would be something against it, and one with the other provinces something in its favor, but not enough to vary our figures to any appreciable extent. As we said above, we trust every one of our readers will preserve the statistics and comparisons in this article for future reference. They will be found very useful before the campaign is over.

## THE POSITION.

The Manitoban is in a desperate stew to prove that the local Conservative (9) leave the mark government stands very high in the estimation of Conservatives and the country, and that even if opportunities presented themselves the people would ask for no changes. The organ knows as well as it can know that the Hon. Mr. Brown was always a Grit and is one at heart this moment, if it served his ends to say so: Mr. Hamilton, the Attorney General, was a prominent Grit till he came to this country, and he alone knows whether his change here is one of heart or one of head, and that Mr. Norquay always was of the same politics with the Ottawa Government—ever ready to jump into the arms of the party that would pay the most for him. The Manitoban knows, too, that in comparison with the other provinces, the management of the Local Government is most reprehensible in its expenditures for salaries, printing, contingencies, legislation &c.: the extravagance here would be tolerated in no other province in the Dominion. It is, then, owing to the peculiarity of the situation that Messrs. Norquay and Co. have been retained in office and not because they are the choice of the country. There is against this combination an opposition that in the composition of its fragments is the most exceptional, to use a mild term, of any body of men in a representative capacity, to be found in the Dominion of Canada to-day. There is Mr. Biggs, who according to the showing of the Free Press, that ought to be good authority in the matter, wronged the city of Winnipeg through a confidence reposed in his partner, the city's solicitor at the time; there is Mr. Greenway who sold his party in Ontario for the price of a seat in the House of Commons, and has not hesitated to filch a full sessional allowance and indemnity from the Manitoba treasury, without ever showing his face in Parliament, and there is Mr. Martin, who, on occasion offers, gets so full of "assaults" as to be unconscious of what is going on around him. The next is Mr. Linton who bolstered up the Farmers' Union, whose sole aim was to damn the prospects of the country every day of its existence, so long as there were any prospects of bringing its strength to the Grit party in the country. The next is brought up by Flapdoodle Lang and "Irish Heap" whose peculiarities are too well known to most of our readers, to require a description at our hands. The people know that to defeat the government at the coming elections means to place the destiny of the province in the hands of these latter adventurers, which we are confident they are not prepared to do. The strength of the Norquay Government lies not in its merits, or in the confidence the Conservative party reposes in the policies of its personnel, but in the weakness, for the reasons we have given, of the opposition. The coming elections will be fought upon the well known merits of Conservative principles against the blessings of Gritism as defined by the rag-tag and bob-tailed wing of the party in this country, and we have no fears for the result. That the country will go largely Conservative is admitted even by the Free Press, in its recent appeal to the party to vote against the government, but Mr. Norquay and his personal looking glass, need not attribute the circumstance to an endorsement of his vacillating policy. In the new House, there will be changes, and that they may result even in the substitution of leadership is the leading conviction that is circulating. The Conservative party for why at the approaching conflict.

## REPRESENTATION.

The question of representation is now giving the country considerable anxiety, and a resolution of the Liberal Conservative Association of Brandon, at the meeting on Thursday evening last, is well in keeping with public desire. We fear, however, that the movement is going to result in a greater burden to the province without accomplishing the desired results. What this country wants is a reduction of the representation rather than an increase, and that that representation so reduced should be given constituencies according to population. That the province is already over represented, and paying too dearly for what it has will be plainly seen from the following comparisons by provinces.

	Representatives.	Total cost.	Cost per caput.
Ontario.....	88	\$52,000	.026cts
Quebec.....	65	39,000	.029
Nova Scotia.....	38	10,875	.028
New Brunswick.....	40	14,375	.035
Brit. Columbia.....	24	10,000	.133
P. E. I.....	24	12,000	.104
Manitoba.....	30	18,000	.180

These figures carry the proof that already Manitoba is paying more than it ought to pay for representation. Then why increase the burdens of the people? In territorial extent Manitoba has its full quota of representation, and it is paying five cents a head for it more than British Columbia, the next highest on the list—14 1/2 cents more than New Brunswick for its Assembly, and more still than any of the other remaining provinces. What Manitobans want is the re-arrangement of its present representation so that each member of the House will represent some 3,500 people. This will give two members to Brandon county without increasing the number of representatives, or without adding to the burdens of the people. We are aware that Conservatives will say that we should not write this way till we know the intentions of the Government, but we are willing to let these utterances stand as an evidence the Government does not intend to give justice to the west, and time will show that this is correct. Every member, of the western part of the province, and every one in the House who desires to see justice done the country should insist on this view of the subject being carried out. We have too many struggling institutions in the country—too much demand among the school districts—too much necessity among the municipalities—for further Government aid, to allow the funds of the province to be further frittered away on additional representation. This view of the situation may not please all, but it is in the interest of the people, and this being the case, we are fully satisfied to abide by the consequences.

## MUNICIPALITY OF WHITE WATERS.

Minutes of council meeting held at Mr. Gibson's, 25th March.  
Members all present, the reeve presiding.  
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.  
MOTIONS.

Fee—Argue—That the following petitions be filed up, signed, sealed and sent away, viz: Limitation of rate for taxes; statute labor; advertising tax sales, and additional representation.—Carried.

Argue—Thompson—That the reeve and councilors McInnes and Fee be appointed a committee to interview the reeve of Glenwood in relation to the bridge and ferry at Sarnia.—Carried.

By-laws Nos. 26 and 27 passed last, 2nd and 3rd readings.

Fee—Argue—That the sec. treas. be authorized to pay over to Whitewater school district the special tax for 1884, viz: \$100.—Carried.  
Fee—Walker—That the interest on J. Jasper's taxes be remitted on account of mail not arriving, also that J. Graham and J. Howe be refunded the interest on their arrears for 1884.—Carried.

Argue—Miller—That Hugh Robertson be allowed to perform his statute labor for 1884 along with his labor for this year.—Carried.

Walker—Maguire—That the following accounts be accepted and paid, The Brandon Mail, for assessment rolls, etc \$6.05; Wm. Farr to stationery \$5.60; Wm. Roper, for use of house for election, \$4.—Carried.

Walker—Miller—That Comrs. Argue, Fee and Thompson be a committee to make arrangements for use of house for council meetings for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Committee reported that they could have use of house for \$2 per sitting. On motion of Walker—Miller the report was adopted.

Walker—Argue—That the sec. treas. be authorized to pay \$150 to the Judicial Board.—Carried.

Walker—Miller—That John S. McEwan be accepted as security for sec. treas. in place of Mr. Nagel, deceased.—Carried.

Maguire—Walker—That this council meet as a court of session on Monday, 21st day of May, at 10 a.m. Mr. Gibson's.—Carried.

The following were appointed pathmasters: Ward No. 1, John Nelin, Alan Cameron, John C. McKenzie, George C. Wright, John Gerritt and Thomas Duggall. Ward No. 2, A. H. Morton, Andrew Potter, S. S. Goreham, John Riley and J. N. Dand. Ward No. 3, George Agnes, John Wright, Wm. Callan, Mose Calverly, George Davidson, Wm. Roper, A. J. Shillard and John Graham. Ward No. 4, Leon D. McGill, Wm. T. Weightman, John Summerville, James Barler, Jonathan Montgomery, G. A. Collier, James Morlen and John Barclay. Ward No. 5, Thomas Cole, Wm. Fear, John McKellar, Robert Newton, Hope Robertson, Joseph Hall, J. A. Mair and John Duggell. Ward No. 6, R. Graham, J. Sheppard, J. Hewitt, R. G. Armstrong, J. Moffatt, J. J. Whalen, L. J. McGill and J. Trimble.

Also one poundkeeper in each township, viz: G. C. Wright, A. Roy, S. Collier, J. Ketcheson, W. Turnbull, F. Spencer, D. A. McKean, A. Harvey, J. Johnston, D. W. Shoen, P. Hettle and P. Barker.  
Council then adjourned.  
J. C. R. WHITEHEAD, Sec. Treas.



## First Arrivals of Early Spring Goods,

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## Geo. Craig & Co.

### 11 CASES Boots and Shoes.

### 2 CASES Ready Made Clothing. 1 Case Prints, Soft Finish CAMBRIC CLOTHS Bought at a Great Reduction.

17 cent. Prints offered at 12 1/2 yard wide

### 22 CASES General Dry Goods

### Boys' and Youths' Clothing To arrive in a few days from Montreal.

all of which will be sold at the  
**CLOSEST PRICES for  
READY PAY ONLY.**

We leave next week for the Eastern Markets to buy Summer Goods for our rapidly increasing trade. We are determined to leave no stone unturned to double our sales the next six months.

CRAIG! CRAIG!! CRAIG!!!

Remember---Buy from

## Geo. Craig & Co.,



# ! "CHEAPSIDE"!

Announces the LARGEST and MOST

## Complete STOCK of GOODS IN THE CITY.

The last Shipments of Goods complete ONE HUNDRED and FORTY PACKAGES of NEW GOODS for the Spring and Summer trade.

Owing to our rapidly growing business we have bought all Staple Lines of DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., in Case and Bale Lots, thus getting at the very bottom figures, which others handling goods in much smaller quantities cannot do, therefore, do not be surprised that we quote you Goods at as LOW PRICES as can be got at the best houses in Ontario or the Eastern Provinces.

Please read the following LIST of GOODS, QUOTATIONS, &c., &c.:

### DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENTS  
We now show 250 Pieces New DRESS GOODS, from 15 cents per yard, in Jersey Cloths, News Veilings, Jersey Cloths, Dubuize, Wool Tailed, Cashmerettes, French Serge, fine Ribbons, Blaudine Stripes, Fancy creases, and many other lines, all the latest designs and colorings, all kinds of Black Cashmere, from 25 cents up.

### 225 CASES NEW PRINTS. MUSLINS & GINGHAMS.

In this line the goods are particularly attractive and cheap, and consist of French and Light Fancy Canadian, French and French Prints, checked and striped Gingham from 15 cents, muslins in all colors, French in plain checks, Jacquets, Nansens, Victoria Lawns, Linen and Rayon, white and black, handkerchiefs, all the light shades, extra checks, stripes and fancy French, at prices ranging from 10 cents upwards.

### SILKS, SATINS, PLUSH

and VELVETS our Stock is when arrived in Brandon, both up to date of choice new goods, and extra values.  
We show all colors in Satin, Challis, and plain blacks; also silk bonnets, colored stripes, beautiful black Goss Grain Silks from one dollar upwards, Black Ottoman Cloths, Rayon and Southern Silks for Mantles and Traps.  
Silk Plush in old gold, green, red, black, brown, black, blue, &c.  
Black and Black Broches Velvets, &c., mostly sold at \$3, with a few pieces of Trimmings to suit all.

### DRY GOODS Continued. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, RIBBONS, &c.

In these Goods we show the newest goods to be had in White Creme and Beige Oriental, black Souths, Valenciennes, Spanish Forchen, &c., 156 Pieces NEW EMBROIDERY, very handsome goods, ranging from 5 cents to \$1.50 per yard, in Muslin and Swiss, full skirt veils, with Insertions to match all goods. Every one should see our stock before purchasing in this line.

All colors in Picot Edge, Ottoman and Satin Ribbons, Handsome Sash Ribbons, all colors, very cheap.

### HABERDASHERY & SMALLWARES.

In this important Department we have an excellent range of Ladies' and Children's CASHMERE ROSE, in Black and colored, all sizes and various prices; also all kinds of Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose.

In GLOVES we have Black and colored Kid, white and opera shades in Kid, pressed kid in tan and brown, 4 button, \$1.25 per pair. Also Lisle Thread and Silk, lined and colored, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Frillings, Dress and Mantle Buttons, Braids, Corsets, &c. In CORSETS we have the best Dollar Corset in the trade, in the Socalyne and coiled wire sections, both of which for durability and comfort have no equal. Try them.

### STAPLE DEPARTMENT

We have  
Gray Cottons from 1 cent, upwards,  
White Cottons, from 6 cents upwards,  
Shirtings, from 10 cents upwards,  
Denims and Cottonades from 15 cents, upwards.  
Tuckings from 12 1/2 cents; Sheetings from 25 cents; Table Linens, Towellings, White Quilts from \$1, and everything to be had in a FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

### GENTS' FURNISHING

DEPARTMENT.  
In this line we have taken particular pains to secure the latest NOVELTIES

in all goods, and to have a complete range of Ties we bought One Hundred and Twenty Five Dozens, in this lot we feel that we can suit the most fastidious, and quote nice Silk Scarfs from 25 cents, upwards. White and Fancy Pique Scarfs four for 25 cents.

White Dress Shirts at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50, all extra heavy and reinforced backs.

Light and dark Regatta shirts, various prices.  
Spring and Summer Underwear in Cotton, Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, and Merino.

Full lines of Braces, Collars, Socks, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Kid, Antelope, Napa, and Plymouth Buck Gloves.  
Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT.

This branch of our business has more than doubled itself in the past year, which fact alone proves that the goods for  
QUALITY, STYLE, FIT & PRICE, must be right. To still further increase it we have placed in stock nearly Three Hundred New Suits, 25 doz Pairs Pants; One Hundred Boys and Childrens' Suits. This, with our regular large stock, gives you by far the best range of Clothing to select from in the city.

We quote you a good Tweed Suit at Seven Dollars; a good pair of Tweed Pants at Two Dollars; and can give you the very best Black Worsted and Tweed Suits at Right Prices.

### HAT and CAP

DEPARTMENT.  
In this line we have already sold what would make a good-sized stock of goods, but still have a large and most complete range of Mens'

HARD and SOFT FELT HATS, in the latest American and English shapes. Also Boys' Hats in various styles and prices. All new fresh goods, and good values.

### BOOT & SHOE

DEPARTMENT.

This also is a heavy line with us, and for which we have made ample provision for doing a large trade. We have placed in stock the contents of over Fifty Cases, consisting of Ladies' Fine and Coarse Buttoned Boots; good strong laced Boots from \$1; Buttoned from \$1.25; and polished Calf Buttoned from \$1.25 per pair. Mens' Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes. A strong laced Shoe from \$1 up to the finest hand-sewn goods always in stock.

Misses', Boys', and Childrens' of every description.

To inspect the above Goods, will copy and convince you that these ARE FACTS.

### GROCERY

DEPARTMENT.

In this Staple Line we are as usual well stocked with New Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Soap, Canned Goods, &c. We quote 16 pounds Bright Sugar for \$1

8 pounds New Currants for \$1  
16 Bars Electric Soap for \$1  
And all other goods proportionably CHEAP.

In conclusion we beg to state that our large Store and Basement are packed full of

## NEW FRESH GOODS

In the above lines, bought in the very best markets, and where anything was to be gained for Cash, and are all

Marked in Plain Figures at the Lowest living Cash Prices,

so that when you are ready to make your Spring Purchases we respectfully urge you to Inspect our Goods, when it will be our pleasure to show you through, and quote

**PRICES LOW FOR CASH.**

Remember the Place is CHEAPSIDE, the noted DRY GOODS and CLOTHING HOUSE OF BRANDON.

**ATKINSON and NATION,**  
Corner Rosser Ave. & 8th St.







